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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Publishers, Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Manufactures in the United States have doubled since 1900, and that can not be laid to the war either. The total output in 1914, the year covered by the census of 1915, was \$21,000,000,000, as compared with \$12,000,000,000 reported by the census of 1900. That is a wonderful as well as reassuring record.

A HOT POLITICAL TIME FOR VERMONT.

According to a Vermont correspondent of the Boston Globe most of the population of Vermont is on the verge of running for the United States Senate, and singularly enough most of the emanations of this sort fall from either Montpelier or Rutland, both of which have been having periodical anti-Page visions.

According to the latest version the list of possible candidates includes Governor Charles W. Gates, Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey, Frank C. Partridge of Proctor, President Thomas of Middlebury, Charles P. Smith of Burlington, Charles A. Prouty of Newport, O. M. Barber of Vergennes and former Governors Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish, John A. Mead of Rutland, George H. Prouty of Newport and Edward Curtis Smith of St. Albans.

These publicity bureaus thrive upon a contest over public office and if Senator Page can be forced to maintain a literary bureau, any contestant for the honor will be forced to do likewise with the result that it will be fat picking this year in Vermont.

Those pessimistic souls that have been worrying for fear the new direct primary in September would find "nobody home" at the voting places can evidently possess their souls in peace, if the Vermont correspondent of the Globe and his fellow conspirators succeed in starting a lively fracas over the senatorship, and so on.

The senatorship in and of itself would tend to draw a "full house," but in addition to that contest those voting in the same direct primaries will also help select candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, and so on through the entire list of State officers, members of Congress, State senators and all county officers as well as representatives in the House. Since the nominations will be equivalent to an election, we expect to see a vote almost as large as in a regular election, and contests over senator, State officers, county nominations and city and town representatives will heat well the attendance. Under all the circumstances Vermont hardly need worry over its first regular direct primary in September for State and other officers.

BETTER MARKETING ASSURED.

Commissioner of Agriculture E. S. Brigham has made an excellent beginning in the work of promoting more intelligent marketing for the agricultural interests of Vermont. Having established for his seed potatoes a market extending into the South as well as other parts of the country, Mr. Brigham was in an excellent position to take up the project of helping the farmers of the Green Mountain State to secure a wider field for their products.

A small State alone could not expect to overcome all the obstacles in the direction of more adequate markets as well as more intelligent marketing. We are glad to note, therefore, that the national department of agriculture at Washington has undertaken the task of distributing throughout the country data and intelligence concerning various crops in their season that will enable producers to sell to advantage as well as to get the most out of their land through the aid of the department of agriculture's previous efforts to promote production. This service was tried in a small way last year, and it worked so well that the department determined to make it national.

The establishing of a market news service has already been accomplished with branch offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Kansas City. The distribution of facts and figures will begin to-day, and from this time on it will be possible for those interested to secure this service, either by telegraph or by mail, according as they are willing to bear the expense.

"GETTING TOGETHER" TO CHAMPION AMERICAN RIGHTS

The keynote of the republican campaign in the coming national election is manifestly to be "American rights." Republicans and progressives, Hughes men and Roosevelt men, protectionists and advocates of a real American merchant marine, champions of independence of both England and Great Britain on the seas, and the vindication of our national sovereignty in the face of Mexicanism can all get together under the slogan of genuine Americanism.

That is the trend of political sentiment to-day in the camps of opponents of Wilsonism. With a speed almost inconceivable a wave of real nationalism is sweeping over this country and demanding the placing at the head of our nation of a man who will embody the sentiment of genuine protection for American interests in peace as well as in the face of the possibility of war.

Under the persuasive and all-pervading influence of this public necessity so-called "favorite sons" are being completely eclipsed. The names of men who exemplify the spirit of progressive nationalism alone loom large on the political horizon. To-day Hughes and Roosevelt are the only men who measure up beside Wilson in the sweep of the national eye. The champions of genuine Americanism are in a tolerant, conciliatory, yet plainly determined mood, to await national developments, and select the candidate who fits into the situation.

Only a few weeks ago Massachusetts was shouting for Weeks as the New England candidate. At the present time the Weeks literary bureau is still distributing its campaign literature with the regularity and assiduity of the publishers of the Congressional Record, and with as little general reading on the part of the great public.

The Weeks balloon is rapidly receding in the distance, and to-day all Massachusetts is really mobilizing in two camps under the names of Hughes and Roosevelt respectively. That in effect is what is transpiring throughout the nation.

The action taken by the Maine republicans and progressives in this direction is bound to have a far-reaching effect, and especially in Massachusetts. The Maine republican convention represented both republicans and progressives. The spirit of harmony pervaded the whole gathering. All instinctively placed the cause above mere question of candidates. In the selection of delegates as well as in the formulation of a declaration of principles there was manifest a spirit of give and take which promises well for the coming national campaign. Col. Fred N. Dow of Portland, Harold M. Sewall of Bath, Congressman John A. Peters of Ellsworth, and Judge Charles J. Dunn of Orono are the delegates-at-large.

The Maine delegates were not instructed for any candidate for the presidency. They are for Hughes, but in view of the uncertainty of securing his consent to become the standard-bearer of the party it would not be wise to tie up any delegation absolutely to his nomination.

At the same time no better evidence of the very general belief in the eligibility and availability of Mr. Hughes can be cited than the haste with which nearly all the candidates for State offices were careful to assert their preference for the nomination of the former governor of New York. The man who was first to identify himself with the Hughes movement in Maine, however, is Frederick Hale of Portland. As the Maine member of the republican national committee, he had made a survey of the situation in various parts of the country for the last six months. Considerably more than a month ago he came to the conclusion that Mr. Hughes ought to be nominated because he could be elected most surely, and by a larger majority than any other of the candidates mentioned or of the men available. He so declared in a speech before the Portland club, which promptly won him recognition in every part of the State.

The Boston Transcript in seeking to apply the lessons of the Maine result to Massachusetts says: "The reunion of republicans and progressives in Maine has been accomplished largely by a restoration of the leadership of liberal men who believe that the conditions under which the men and women of America live and work can be made constantly better. That conviction inspires enthusiasm and attracts recruits. The non-democratic and controlling part of the electorate of Maine have again come together within the Republican party under progressive leadership, the stronger in many ways for their division and resultant defeat, four years ago, and eager to test the merits of their common cause at the polls."

"The twelve delegates elected yesterday at Portland will go to Chicago uninstructed, but they will go very well informed and confessedly in sympathy with the desire of their constituents to nominate Mr. Hughes as nearly by acclamation as possible. We should not be surprised to see Massachusetts and other New England States emulating the example of Maine by electing uninstructed delegates of the same persuasion."

Some little while ago the Hughes movement in Massachusetts was stamped as a project to get Roosevelt delegates in the name of Hughes. It is significant that to-day the supporters of Congressman Gardner, Cushing and their fellow candidates for Roosevelt delegates profess to see in the Hughes championship part of a great movement throughout the country to make sure that Roosevelt shall not have a controlling number of delegates. The remarkable thing about all this is that both sides charged the other with hoping that Hughes would not accept and thus leave it in charge of the convention.

The democratic New York World thinks that Roosevelt should be the republican candidate so that there could be a clean-cut issue between the two parties as to foreign policies and two vital principles of government. It argues that the way to determine all this is to have a referendum to the American people. Whether the World is seeking to prevent Roosevelt's nomination on the theory that republicans would not choose a man favored by the democrats as their candidate is a question.

If we look to Pennsylvania on the other hand we find the forces of Governor Brumbaugh and the Vares uniting for their State-wide fight against Penrose. Brumbaugh is a nominal candidate for the presidency, but his followers are openly for Roosevelt, if the latter develops strength at Chicago. Penrose is nominally for ex-Secretary Knox for the presidency, but he is seeking to get strength by saying that, if a majority leaned that way, he would throw his delegates to Roosevelt.

The New York Post says that as in Massachusetts, neither faction in Pennsylvania is dead set upon its candidate for the presidency, but both sides are determined to control and run the party in the State. There you have the secret to half of this whole presidential struggle.

One of the developments following the return of Roosevelt from the West Indies is a renewal of the effort to "smoke out" Hughes and force him to talk on national issues.

When all is said and done, the chances are that if the American troops now in Mexico were assailed and killed in any material number owing to lack of necessary precaution or reinforcement, while the Wilson administration is talking that there is no danger, the American people would rise up almost as one man and demand the nomination by the republicans of a candidate who could take the situation thoroughly in hand.

The information is sent free so far as the service itself is concerned to those who need it.

The branch offices will collect information in their respective sections and the whole country will get the benefit of the sum total of the reports of all the branch offices. Vermont will report to the Boston branch office, through the field men, and in return the people of this section will secure their data from the Boston office.

At the present time, for example, field men are stationed in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, where onions, tomatoes and strawberries are already being shipped in considerable quantities. The field men will report as to the condition of the crops in question, receipts, carload shipments, and so on.

As the season advances maple sugar, winter wheat, cotton, corn and the late summer harvests will receive attention in turn, and it is to be taken for granted

that dairy interests will also receive attention.

This service will have various helpful effects. It will not only prevent the glutting of markets through the sending of products to sections already supplied, but it will also show where there is a dearth of sugar, corn, or potatoes, for example, and enable producers who have a surplus to know where to send their commodities.

In the course of time this service will unquestionably be greatly extended. We see no reason why the daily newspapers should not be furnished with these reports. If it is possible, we shall seek to give all the readers of the FREE PRESS the benefit of this service.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

Hitherto the selection of a republican candidate for the lieutenant-governorship of Vermont has hinged to a greater or less degree upon the choice of a candidate for first place on the ticket. This was especially true in case of a contest over the nomination for the governorship. With the direct primary in operation, however, there is no room for deals in a convention since the convention will be held after the primary has enabled the voters to make their own nominations voting in their own respective towns for all the places on the State ticket from top to bottom.

With other aspirants recognizing the popular demand for the nomination of State Auditor Horace F. Graham as a man having the intimate knowledge of State finances and affairs as well as the backbone to enable him to stand for greater economy in State expenditures, and leaving him a clear field, public interest will naturally center next in the choice of a candidate for the second place on the State ticket.

Various citizens of Chittenden county have been "mentioned" for the lieutenant-governorship, but as yet it is impossible to say whether or not this county will have a candidate for that office in the direct primary in September, preparatory to the November election.

In this county as well as in various others the matter of possible candidacy for the governorship two years from now is involved. It now seems practically certain that Chittenden county will have one candidate for the governorship and possibly more two years from now, and the adoption of the non-promotion policy makes it a question whether any man who wants to be governor in 1918 will promote his chances of securing that honor by taking the lieutenant-governorship in 1916. Under present conditions some authorities hold that the House is a more promising avenue to the governorship than that of presiding officer in the Senate with non-promotion sentiment prevailing. These considerations are being given due weight by aspirants in more than one county on the west side.

In the meantime the two men who are regarded as probable candidates for the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor in the coming primaries are the Hon. John E. Weeks of Middlebury, the present speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Roger W. Hulburd, former State senator from Lamoille county. Judge Weeks in addition to strong personal claims is in a position to show that Addison county has not had a State executive since the days of Governor John W. Stewart, in 1871-72, while he has not had a State office since 1900, when the Hon. M. F. Allen was elected lieutenant-governor. Judge Weeks has shown himself to be an efficient public servant.

Senator Hulburd, in addition to great popularity and ability as a speaker of force and eloquence, is in a position to urge the point that while he has done yeoman service for the party, he has never yet been honored at its hands with an elective position of State wide service and importance. It is simple justice to say that he has stood back and made way for others to hold various State positions from his county.

Both Senator Hulburd and Judge Weeks have served on the State penal board by appointment, having been trustees of the Vermont industrial school at Vergennes. Indeed they served together in that capacity for a considerable period, and Judge Weeks is still a member of the board. Neither of these two popular republicans has yet made formal announcement of his candidacy for the lieutenant-governorship.

That is the situation regarding the second place on the State republican ticket at the present time. In all human probability developments in State politics are likely to follow now in rapid succession, and now as hitherto we shall endeavor to keep our readers fully informed in relation thereto.

PASSING THOUGHTS.

With a scope of his activities each man, by doing right and his best, can achieve a degree of greatness.

The way to habitual prevarication is strewn with what are called white lies.

A man's reputation cannot long rest upon past performances.

Among other things that the rising sun dispels are many of the good intentions of the night before.

Nowadays, when a girl refers a suitor to her father, she does so merely to gain a little time for herself.

Sometimes a man's popularity ceases when something has happened to cause him to show himself just as he is.—Albany Journal.

E. J. BOOTH, President.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Mrs. J. W. Ramsey, for Years a Resident of Mexico, Makes Interesting Comments and Suggestions.

(Written for the Free Press.)

What is Mr. Wilson trying to do—can anyone tell us? First he makes war on poor Senor Huerta and now he is making war on Don Pancho Villa. Who will be the next man to be thus honored?

But then our army and navy needs practice and probably it is better to choose after a real man like Villa, than to make war on neighboring military posts for practice. Villa is some man too, though not such a one as would make a good neighbor—yet from a soldier's viewpoint, he has some good points, the principal one being that he is a good fighter, though he is cunning enough to pick his own time and place when he wants to fight, and didn't he give them a shaking up at Columbus? He said he would make the American army look like thirty cents and he has done it too. He rode through our army camp, shot up the town of Columbus in the cowboy style and then returned from whence he came unharmed. Our guns wouldn't work and he was not pursued, because provisions and requirements were not at hand. Our army is not expected to travel unless it is by rail. Sometimes they do take hikes across country but only after serious considerations and much preparation and in this case unfortunately Villa did travel across country and did not send word when he would be at Columbus, so we started before he was ready to move and before they could move they had to buy innumerable motor trucks, provisions and supplies, not mention aeroplanes. Then things began to happen. Their aeroplanes were lost in the desert, the wireless station could not be made to work. Rush orders were sent in for sheep-skin lined coats for the officers to sleep in. The men did not have blankets enough for the night for it was cold and too many to carry during the day for it is very hot and trying on the trail from Columbus to Casas Grandes, and will be some hotter on the trail Villa will lead them beyond. Then too a supply of water-filters must be sent them instantly for the water was bad.

Why all this hubbub? The country they are trailing through is just the same as is to be found any place from Naco to Presidio and Fort Bliss. The headquarters of our troops in the south west is surrounded for many, many miles by country as bad, if not worse. Such being the case, why are not our men equipped to travel quickly and far through such lands? A raid into Mexico has been under consideration, or at least it should have been for the past three years. With the possibilities in mind, why have not those in authority planned and prepared for it? Certainly it does seem as if Wilson might do a good thing if he were to appoint another commission consisting of not only army officers, but also sound good business men including one of those masters of transportation—a good circus-man, the commission to have full authority over all army affairs. Then, perhaps, we would hear no more of such failures in the commissary, as disgraced us during the Spanish war and now are about to be repeated.

J. W. P. RAMSEY.

MARCHING INTO MEXICO.

We're marching into Mexico At Uncle Sam's command, With cartridge-belts and blanket-rolls, And faces grim and tanned; Young striplings lately from the point With swords all bright and new, Old Indian-fighters hard as nails, And awkward rookies too.

The busy days are bounded now By reveille and taps. The old C. O. is making marks On rainbow-colored maps. And every heart is keeping time, To bugle-call and drum. And every ear is strained to hear The bees of battle hum. Across the Texas border-line, Where treachery abides, The man who put the Villa in The name of villain hides. He made a reeking shambles of Columbus in a night, So limber up the batteries, And cinch the saddles tight. No mountain-top or wild ravine His refuge can conceal. We're traveling hot upon his trail Equipped with lead and steel, And cavalry and infantry. And aeroplane and scout. Resolved to leave our bones behind Or bring the bandit out.

There's the sun, and sand, and pestilence, And also blood to shed, And graves among the cactuses. For some of us ahead, But with us on the road, behold! Our murdered comrades go, And point the way to Villa's lair. In darkest night, when all is dead, —Minna Irving in Leslie's.

NATIONAL FOREST FIRES.

Less Than 300,000 Acres of National Forest Burned in 1915. Forest fires burned over not quite 300,000 acres of national forest land in 1915, according to official reports just compiled, or less than two acres per thousand. Out of a total of 284,436, 386, or five and one-half per cent, did damage to the amount of \$100 or more.

The timber loss was 136,000,000 board feet, valued at \$190,000. Although the season was regarded as one of unusual exposure, owing to delayed fall rains, the loss was materially below the average of the last five years. Over 97 per cent. of this loss occurred in the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, while more than 72 per cent. was in Oregon alone. Besides the timber loss, fires destroyed reproduction, or young tree growth, of an estimated value of \$190,000, and \$3,497 worth of forage. The loss per fire in 1915 was \$64.41, which is \$2.00 less than the five-year average, while the cost of fighting each fire was \$20.83 less.

Lightning figures as the chief cause of forest fires in 1915, as it does in the average year. Twenty-eight and a half per cent. of the fires were due to this cause. Campers caused 18 per cent. of the loss, and one-half per cent. higher than the average. Eleven per cent. were caused by brush burning. Nearly 11 per cent. were of incendiary origin. Railroads were responsible for nearly nine per cent. of the fires in 1915, as against 14.12 per cent. due to this cause in the average year. The causes of over 15 per cent. were unknown. Lumbering operations caused less than three per cent.

STONE AND HILLGAS.

(From the Brattleboro Reformer.) Mason S. Stone, who retires voluntarily from the office of state commissioner of education, has labored diligently and faithfully for years to advance the standard of the schools of Vermont. Milo Hillgas of Columbia University, who succeeds him, is well acquainted with the condition of our schools and has strong opinions of their needs, formed during a long period of investigation here for the Carnegie foundation. Prof. Hillgas favors, among other reforms, a policy of consolidation among the schools of the State.

BOSTON DEMANDS VERMONT SUGAR.

(From the Rutland News.) Insatiable Boston continues to demand 100 per cent. efficiency of Vermont maple sugar makers. See this from the Globe: In Vermont last year there were 5,243,333 sugar maples tapped and 5,519,333 pounds of sugar and 66,233 gallons of syrup made, which is doing very well, but it seems that there were also 4,421,337 trees untapped, which seems reprehensible neglect. We trust the Vermonters are going to do better this year.

Then, as if this were not enough, it undertakes to wake New Hampshire from a similar lethargy: A molasses famine is predicted now, but we prefer Vermont maple syrup—or New Hampshire maple syrup—anyway. With such highly stimulated and imagination-fed appetites, it seems to be the plain duty and business of Vermonters to tap the remaining four and a quarter million trees, wherever found.

When a housewife comes to understand that buying for the home is a very important "business matter," she quite naturally develops a lively interest in the store "ads."

JOHN J. FLYNN, Vice-Pres.

INCOME AND EXPENSES.

It is Quite Important to Keep an Accurate Account of These Items.

The stubs of your check book tell the story of your record and expenses, and the record is always ready for instant reference. Open an account with this Bank and keep such a record.—Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

HARRIE V. HALL, Asst. Treas. B. D. WORTHEN, Treas.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1847.

Total assets\$16,671,337.93
Surplus held as a guarantee fund\$ 1,250,381.44

4% Compound Interest 4%

All taxes in Vermont paid by the bank.

Deposits made on or before April 5th, draw interest from April 1st.

C. P. Smith, President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.
F. W. Perry, Vice-president. E. S. Isham, Asst. Treasurer.

A REMINDER

All deposits, both commercial and savings, in this bank are, by State law, exempt from taxation to the depositor.

The bank pays the tax.

The Burlington Trust Company

City Hall Square—North

The Winooski Savings Bank has paid its depositors interest compounding semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. or more per annum for the past nine years. During this time the bank has kept its surplus down to near ten per cent. of its deposits by paying interest at the rate of FOUR and ONE-FOURTH per cent. per annum at four of the semi-annual interest periods.

Deposits\$2,374,878.96
Surplus211,512.86
Assets2,628,088.79

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

ORGANIZED, 1869. Winooski, Vt.
No. 11 Winooski Block. We shall be pleased to give you further particulars.
Deposits made on or before April 5th draw interest from April 1st.

People Realize

that saving is wise. Yes and it pays to make prompt deposits in the bank. An account with us is an incentive for greater effort in accumulating money. Start one now.

4% Interest Paid

HOME SAVINGS BANK, Burlington, Vermont

Howard National Bank

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Capital \$300,000. Surplus and Profits \$300,000.

OUR SURPLUS OF \$200,000

Not only shows that our business is growing steadily, but also shows increased SECURITY to our depositors.

In asking you to start your checking account with this bank and grow with it, we offer a service of banking which for promptness and accommodation cannot be excelled.

F. E. BURGESS, President. ELIAS LYMAN, Vice-President.
H. T. RUTTER, Cashier. H. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier.

In Coming to This Bank

to systematically deposit part of your earnings, you will get more than exercise.

These earnings which may be the foundation of a fortune, will pay you under our interest plan the liberal rate of 4 per cent.

CITY TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH HOWARD NATIONAL BANK)

by brush burning. Nearly 11 per cent. were of incendiary origin. Railroads were responsible for nearly nine per cent. of the fires in 1915, as against 14.12 per cent. due to this cause in the average year. The causes of over 15 per cent. were unknown. Lumbering operations caused less than three per cent.

JUST AN ORDINARY.

Just an ordinary fellow, born the ordinary way.
Had the colic, cried and fretted.
Then was good, was coddled, petted.
Was brought up from day to day just the ordinary way.
Just an ordinary fellow, grew the ordinary way.
Lived and soon was grown and married.
Then grew old, then gray, and—tired.
Till he died one winter day. Just the ordinary way.
Just an ordinary fellow, wasn't brilliant any way.
No one ever said, "He's witty!"
No one thought him great—the pity!
Wasn't rich, but lived his day in the ordinary way.
Just an ordinary fellow—why did thousands love him, pray?
Just because he'd won them gently.
By his quiet love intensely.
He had won them day by day just the ordinary way. —Macon Telegram.

FINE SAID FINE.

The following from the New York World shows that there are men who appreciate the hotel privileges of the up-to-date jail. "Constitutional rights in America are as full as there doesn't seem to be any such thing any more," declared George Fong when arraigned before Recorder Young in police court at Paterson, N. J. He was charged with vagrancy, and according to the policeman who arrested him he insisted that he be locked up. "What's the trouble with our constitution?" inquired the Recorder. "Everything," said the prisoner. "I've been out of work all winter and I've never been able to get arrested until to-day." "Well," said the Recorder, "I would be able to get in jail for a while. It seems as if our prisons were built for foreigners." "Where do you live?" queried the Recorder. "That's up to you," returned Fong. "Then you may have your mail addressed to the city prison for the next thirty days in lieu of a fine." "Fine," remarked Fong.